

## HOW TIRPITZ PREVENTED NAVAL LIMIT PACT WITH ENGLAND

bringing up reinforcements, chief by from the Russian front. Their urgent request for German aid is said to have been met by sending only a few staff officers.

## AUSTRIANS ADMITTING THEIR SERIOUS FLIGHT.

The serious is the point of the Austrians that the German National League of Vienna has demanded that the Government take unopposing measures to check the agitation for separate peace. The Germans in Austria will never consent, they say, to give up Trieste and South Tyrol to Italy. A resolution adopted by the league denounced "irresponsible elements" that make it difficult for Austria to continue in the war, and painted the conditions at the front in dark colors.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung admits that the decision to send Polish troops to the battle line, causing a crisis in Poland, is due to the available necessity of getting every available rifle into action against the Italians. The Poles will be used on the Russian front, while seasoned troops are rushed to the Italian front.

The official report from Rome fails to go into any detail whatever as to the result of the present fighting, though telling of the advances on Monte San Gabriele.

"Yesterday," says the official report, "our troops fought on the Bainsizza Plateau and the Carso to consolidate the possession of some heights and to rectify our line. We obtained advantages on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and in the Brustovizza Valley, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the enemy. We captured 636 prisoners, including twelve officers and five machine guns."

"Regardless of the violent anti-aircraft fire our airplanes successfully bombed railway establishments in the Tolmino and communication lines on the Carso."

"In the Conca Valley (Ledro Valley) on Wednesday night an enemy party broke into one of our sentry posts and retired, carrying off some of our men, but a patrol of rescuers followed the Austrians and released our men and captured some of the enemy."

## ITALIAN ATTACK UNABATED BUT CHECKED, SAYS VIENNA

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The official war bulletin of Thursday says: "The great battle of the Isoneo continued to-day with the utmost desperation. We victoriously repelled the heaviest thrusts of the enemy. In the region northwest of Kal two strong Italian attacks broke down in the morning. Near Podonovo-Madoni and Britof the enemy launched masses of troops without interruption throughout the day and until late at night. All his attacks were defeated by the stubborn resistance of our brave soldiers."

The enemy yesterday employed fresh means with a view to breaking our resistance, which was hardly to be expected in this terrain. East of Britof Italian cavalry attacked us, but was annihilated by our machine gun fire. There was not fighting against Monte San Gabriele Wednesday, when the enemy again stormed this bulwark. Toward evening he succeeded in entering our trenches, but after nightfall, during a tempest, we made a counter thrust. This new struggle ended with the hurried flight of the Italians."

"East of Gorizia the pressure exerted by the enemy is unabated. Since the beginning of the battle the prisoners brought in exceed 10,000 number."

"For the third time during the last forty-eight hours Trieste has been bombed by enemy airmen. Several civilians were victims of the attack and several private dwellings were damaged."

## Artillery Battle Heavy at Verdun, Paris Reports.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—"East of Cerny a German patrol which attempted to approach our lines was repulsed by our fire," says the official statement. "There was active artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse."

"No infantry action took place during the day," says the night report. The cannonade was rather spirited in the region of Cerny (Aisne front) and on the right bank of the Meuse, and also to the north of Hill 304 (Verdun sector).

## German Raid Repulsed; British Gain at Gaza.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The repulse of a German raid near Lens is reported in the official communication, which says:

"We advanced our lines last night southwest of Gaza on a front of 40 yards, in spite of considerable hostile artillery and machine gun fire. Our losses were insignificant."

## Germans Win Position From British, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—"In Flanders," says the War Office bulletin, "the fighting activity of our own and the enemy's artillery increased toward evening on the coast and between the Yser and the Lys. During the night there were many encounters in front of our positions, and a number of British were made prisoners. In the Artois, north of Lens, local snipers developed, which continued until darkness."

"South of Le Cateau companies of Jaegers wrested from the British a portion of their recent gain. Numerous prisoners were brought in. St. Quentin was again subjected to French fire."

## Fighting Grows Hot in Macedonia.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Fighting on the Macedonian front has increased in the last few days. Reporting on the situation there the official statement says:

"Army of the East—During the

day (yesterday) several violent encounters occurred at Stika di Lango (west of the Vardar River) and in the hills running to the west of Monastir. At Stika di Lango two strong Serbian attacks which had been successful during the night in gaining a foothold in some elements of our advanced trenches were repulsed by most completely by our counter-attacks, which lasted until darkness."

"In the region west of Monastir, Serbian troops from there entered the advanced positions of the enemy and captured a score of prisoners. In the region of Monastir and Dolina the cannonade was very violent on both sides."

## Serb and British Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—"The increased fighting activity continued under the prevailing heat," says the German report on the fighting in Macedonia. "At Dolopinev Serbian detachments were repulsed with heavy losses. British detachments were similarly repulsed southwest of Lake Dolopinev."

## Poles Point Way to Allied Victory, Experts Declare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The action of the Italian and British naval forces, which have bottled up the Austrian fleet at Pola, is declared by American naval officers to be an example of the kind of naval offensive the Allied navies ought to put in operation against Germany.

Naval and military experts assert that what is being done in the Gulf of Trieste and the Adriatic along the coast of Flanders, and even off the German coast, the monitors following mine sweepers and being supported in the rear by the Allied fleet, which would come into action if the German fleet should make its appearance.

## SIXTY-NINTH BEGINS ROUND-UP TO FIND ALL MISSING MEN

(Continued from First Page.)

standard set for the old Sixty-ninth. These men will be discharged as medically unfit for service. Others will be brought before a board of officers and discharged as being militarily unfit for duty.

Still others, among them being a number absent without leave, will be court-martialed and dropped from the service. Among the men "wished" on the Sixty-ninth and who have "deserted" are several who have fallen into the hands of the New York and local police for various offenses. It is expected that the military authorities to secure the freedom of such men. They will be left for the civil authorities to deal with and dropped from the regimental rolls.

## ABSENTEES MAY NOT GET THEIR PAY.

One of the choice punishments being meted out to the "absent without leave" lads is to hold up their month's pay. Yesterday was muster day, when all the men are required to sign the payroll. The paymaster will be along to check the roll and give the men their first field pay. The absentees were not permitted to sign the payroll and as a consequence will be penniless for a month. In fact it is unlikely that they will receive any money while the regiment is still in this country.

Preparations are being made to-day in several of the companies for tomorrow's big rush of visitors. It is expected that to-morrow's crowd will be the largest double that of last Sunday, when about 35,000 persons visited the encampment. The boys will have no military duties, beyond the barest routine, to perform to-morrow and as a consequence will be able to keep open house, or rather open tent, to all their friends.

Elaborate preparations have been made by C. Connelly, Capt. William Kelly, by the way, in a discussion with his fellows yesterday afternoon on a subject which may easily be guessed, was moved to remark:

"The only time I ever said no was when they asked me if I had enough."

## ALABAMA REGIMENT BREEZES ITS WAY INTO CAMP.

Camp Mills is slowly but surely assuming divisional proportions. Last night the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry, formerly the Fourth Alabama, with its band bawling out in the Federal service since June, 1916. This regiment had a similar experience to that of the Sixty-ninth in receiving many undesirable in its ranks. The undesirable were promptly sent back to their original commands and the regiment opened a recruiting office at Montgomery and chose the men it wanted.

Two items of news have reached the camp. One is that Major Gen. Mann, commanding the "Rainbow Division," will formally assume command of the camp next Wednesday. The other item is to the effect that Col. Roosevelt, apostle of the strenuous life, will visit the camp tomorrow. He will find the members of the Sixty-ninth, all his standards of strenuousness.

The last touches on one of the most speedy bits of construction work were made this morning when the new cook shack were thrown open for business. Lieut. Col. P. H. Lawton, supply officer for Camp Mills, determined to abolish the canvas cook shacks and substitute frame structures. At daylight yesterday morning an army of carpenters and laborers set to work and by nightfall the greater part of the job had been accomplished. Now each company has a fine frame cookhouse, well screened and protected against the elements.

## CITY HONOR GERARD'S VERSION OF GERMAN ARMS BIG THANKS DENIED BY HOLLWEG

Tuesday's Celebration to Be Grand Tribute to 38,621 in First Quota.

New York's celebration next Tuesday in honor of her 38,621 sons, called to the colors in the new National Army, will culminate at the Polo Grounds, where the prospective soldiers will be guests at a baseball game between the Giants and the Boston Braves. The Mayor's Committee on National Defense having completed the programme for the big day.

This get-together climax of the celebration was suggested by The World, which is assisting the Mayor's Committee in the arrangements.

The game will follow the morning parade in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. So much has to be crowded into a few hours that the Polo Grounds will be opened at 12.30 o'clock. Half an hour later the fun will begin.

There will be an address by Mayor Mitchell. Then will come the game. Between innings and after the game there will be exhibition drills by specially trained men under Capt. A. L. Boyce, U. S. A., who has been getting thousands of them into shape on Governor's Island; singing by the Community Chorus, and patriotic songs, in which everybody will join.

Messages from President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker and Gov. Whitman will be flashed by wireless to the grounds and posted where all can read.

Notices to the men, asking them to report for parade at fixed points, were sent out yesterday by the exemption boards throughout the city. This service by the boards helped the Mayor's Committee over the biggest obstacle to the success of the celebration and was promptly acknowledged.

The Manhattan parade, which will include the Queens and Richmond routes, all commanded by Capt. Boyce, will move up Fifth Avenue from Eighth Street to Fifty-fifth Street. The men will be reviewed by Mayor Mitchell and other prominent men from the stand in front of the Public Library that was used in Thursday's parade.

In the Bronx the line of March will be from Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street north to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Courtlandt Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to Washington Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to Franklin Avenue, to McKinley Square, to Benson Road, to One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to Crotona Park and back to Borough Hall. There prominent Bronxites will address the men.

In Brooklyn the procession will start from the Fountain on Bedford Avenue and will move up Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue, where it will disband. A halt will be made at the grand stand in front of the University Club, on Lafayette Avenue, where the Borough President and others will speak.

In recognition of his long and faithful service in the National Guard, Brig. Gen. J. C. Connelly, for many years Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, will lead the parade in Brooklyn.

The marching men will wear an insignia that will designate them most as clearly as would uniforms. It will proclaim every man a member of the National Army and the city's honored guest for the day. It will be his ticket of admission to the Polo Grounds and his passport to any entertainment in the evening.

In reality the city's celebration in honor of its soldier sons begins to-day and continues to-morrow with religious services. These services have been arranged by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches; Joseph H. Fargie, President of the Federation of Catholic Societies; and B. A. Zintner of the Board of Jewish Ministers, in co-operation with the Mayor's Committee. The call issued to the churches by this committee asked that special services be arranged "to commend to the protecting favor of Almighty God our brave soldiers and sailors who have been selected to represent the conscience and the power of America."

## "MIDNIGHT FROLIC" GIRL BRIDE OF CYRIL CRIMMINS

Marriage of Miss Kathryn Daly and Philanthropist, Week Ago, Is Announced.

Cyril Crimmins, son of John D. Crimmins, has married Miss Kathryn Daly, one of the original attractions of the Zeigfeld Midnight Frolic. The ceremony was performed a week ago to-day in St. Margaret's Church, Dorchester, Mass., the bride's native city.

A member of the Crimmins household, Mr. Crimmins did not attend the wedding, but says the announcement have been out for several days. The contracting parties, it is said, were old friends and had been engaged for some time.

Former Chancellor Sneers at American "Shirt Sleeve" Diplomacy Abroad.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial German Chancellor, to-day sneered at American "shirt sleeve" diplomacy abroad. He was his impression that James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in writing his revelations of Germany's war aims, gave a somewhat free rein to his imagination. This statement was based on Mr. Gerard's version of a conversation with him in January in which it was alleged Germany's peace terms were set out.

"In his published report of this particular conversation," Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Associated Press to-day, "Mr. Gerard attributed utterances to me which may have been made in other quarters in Germany, and to which he frequently referred in the progress of our conversation, but which were not my own. This applies especially to his reference to Germany's alleged intentions to seize Liege and Namur, and of Germany's plan to take possession of the Belgian ports and railways and to establish military and commercial dominion over that country."

"I never unfolded such German war aims to Mr. Gerard. I referred to my Reichstag speeches, in which I stated that Germany would exact positive guarantees that Belgian territory and politics would not in the future be exploited as a menacing factor against us. I did not make any statement as to the nature of these guarantees."

"Mr. Gerard suggested that the realization of far-reaching aspirations in Belgium would give King Albert merely a sham authority, and asked whether it would not be better for Germany to forego such plans and, instead of them, to endeavor to acquire Liege, which Mr. Gerard thought possible of achievement."

"Perhaps this suggestion was a bait, intended to provoke a reply from me. If so the attempt failed."

The former Chancellor then observed: "When diplomats undertake to exploit their official career for journalistic purposes they are very apt to be misled into putting into the mouths of foreign statesmen utterances which either are the creation of an ample imagination or are based on faulty memory. Discussion of political opinions is bound to be transitory and fleeting."

"You Americans are an impetuous people," he said. "You do not seem to permit even your retiring diplomats to observe the traditional discipline of the diplomatic corps. You have your patience to abide the post-mortem publication of their memoirs. Count von Bernstorff (former German Ambassador to the United States), too, I imagine, might startle his with the diary of his Washington experiences."

In Europe, however, it would seem that publication of such matters, by common consent, is postponed to a later period, when judgments are made on the basis of more mature. Mr. Gerard, however, may hold the special license conferred by 'shirt-sleeve' diplomacy, as you call it."

## STOLE A COP'S SHOES.

Patrolman, Out of Uniform, Beaten and Robbed in Greenpoint.

Patrolman Joseph Benig of No. 109 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, stood in front of No. 113 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, last night in civilian clothes, carrying a new pair of shoes.

Suddenly he was struck down from behind, he reports, and found himself lying with six men. He was beaten and when found by passersby a few minutes later had a lacerated scalp, two black eyes and a broken nose. Also his new shoes had been stolen.

## Berlin Is Ignorant of Pres. d's Reply to Pope's Peace Note

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict has not been received in Berlin.

A despatch from Holland, transmitting editorial comment of New York newspapers, is the only information at hand indicating the tenor of the reply.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam says that owing to some unexpected cause the text of the President's reply did not reach there until long after the publication of British and American press comments. The same thing applies to Germany. The Koelnische Volkszeitung, which has only an inadequate summary from Italy, together with English and American press comment, says: "To such impudent talk one does not answer with self-defending attempts at justification but with the sword."

## PACT WITH ENGLAND OVER BAGDAD ROAD BLOCKED BY TIRPITZ

(Continued from First Page.)

Gen. Von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, in a conversation asked Haldane to put whatever questions he liked.

"In that case," replied Haldane, "I shall call for the plans for an invasion of England."

Von Moltke replied, "We have not one in the building," to which Haldane, looking out of the window toward the Admiralty, said: "Perhaps they are there." Von Moltke admitted that they were there, and that they were very good plans, too.

The article gives for the first time Emperor William's negotiations of the Baghdad Railway agreement. While visiting Windsor Castle in November, 1907, the Kaiser told Haldane how sorry he was there were so much friction over the Baghdad Railway.

"My answer was to want a gate to protect India from troops coming down the new railway," said Haldane. "Asked what he meant by a gate, Haldane replied that he meant control of the farthest off section of the railway—the one nearest the Persian Gulf. To this Emperor William replied: 'I will give you the gate!'"

## KAISER WILLING, BUT FOUND HE WASN'T "BOSS."

The Foreign Office regarded the negotiations favorably, but it was considered necessary to bring in France and Russia, whose interests also were involved. A conference in Berlin of the four powers was arranged. But it was defeated at Berlin on the grounds that the Baghdad Railway was of no concern to Russia.

This, says the article, was the first and clearest indication of two facts about German foreign policy—that the Emperor was not quite master in his own house, and that official Berlin was divided into two parties, one anxious for a working agreement between England, France and Germany, and another, not yet avowedly a war party, regarding all these attempts as hopeless or dangerous or both.

Then and for some time afterward Emperor William belonged to the first party and genuinely was anxious for friendly relations with England. The Crown Prince, with Admiral von Tirpitz and the General Staff, and probably Prince von Buelow, belonged definitely to the second.

Haldane visited Berlin again in the spring of 1912, not to negotiate a treaty, but under instructions by Sir Edward Grey to discuss affairs freely and refer everything to the Cabinet. The subjects of conversation were the general European situation and the German shipbuilding programme, in consequence of the growth and power of Germany as the head of the Triple Alliance.

Haldane assured Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who seemed sceptical, that Great Britain had no agreement with France and Russia except as had been published. Great Britain's military preparations were not hostile. Referring to Morocco, Viscount Haldane said that if Germany had intended to attack France and destroy her capacity to defend herself, Great Britain would have had such an interest in the result that she could not have stood by and seen it done.

## DISCUSS PROPOSITION OF NEUTRALITY IN CASE OF CLASH.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg proposed as a formula that neither England nor Germany should enter into any combination against the other. Substantially the following conversation ensued:

Haldane—Don't like that way of putting it. Suppose Germany joined in an attack on Paris or Belgium or Portugal, which we are bound by our treaty obligations to defend.

The Chancellor, satirically—Or Holland.

Haldane—I am not clear about the treaty situation in regard to Holland, but supposing Germany were to pounce upon France and proceed to dismember her? England surely could not stand idly by.

The Chancellor—Yes, I suppose what you say is fatal to my formula. Haldane—That is about an undertaking against aggressive or unprovoked attack, and against all combinations and plans directed to that end?

The Chancellor—But how can you define what is meant by aggressive and unprovoked attack?

Haldane—How many grains make a heap? But one knows a heap when one sees one.

Haldane asked what an agreement would do if Germany was going to increase her battleships and force England to do the same. England, he said, certainly would have to lay down two keels to Germany's one.

The next day the question was discussed at lunch with Emperor William. Admiral von Tirpitz (Minister of the Navy) and von Bethmann-Hollweg made the point that an agreement would be bones without flesh if Germany went on with her new fleet. The Emperor was visibly disturbed at the suggestion that there could be no political agreement worth having unless there was an agreement about German shipbuilding. Admiral von Tirpitz said it was hard for Germany to make any admission about Great Britain's two-power standard. Haldane said the initiative was with Germany. The conversation resulted in the dropping of one battle ship from Germany's programme. Count von Reventlow in his book asserted that three were dropped.

The next day the conversation between the Chancellor and Haldane resulted in a provisional approval of Haldane's formula for the Entente, endeavor.

## BARBED PACIFISTS THREATEN TO TRY WASHINGTON NEXT

Say They Will Meet on Capitol Plaza, but Police Say "No."

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Denied the privilege of meeting in Minneapolis, and having been forcibly ejected from Madison, Wis., officials of the People's Council of America for Peace and Democracy announced here that they did not know where their convention, scheduled for to-day, will be held.

Gov. Philipp of Wisconsin wired Sheriff McManus to-day that should delegates of the People's Council of America for Peace and Democracy arrive in Milwaukee they be informed that it is his wish that no meeting be held. The Sheriff was told to "telephone for instructions" after this was done.

A despatch from Minneapolis says leaders of the People's Council of America announced here to-day that they would go at once to Washington to put the question of their right to hold a national peace convention up to the Federal authorities.

Miss Crystal Eastman and A. W. Ricker stated that they hoped the final vote which will be taken here to-day by a special committee would still be in favor of going to Minneapolis. Miss Eastman pointed out Mr. Hillquit was only one member of the committee.

The decision to put the issue up to official Washington was announced by Louis F. Lochner, Executive Secretary.

"We have done with temporizing," said Mr. Lochner. "We have been denied our rights in Minnesota and the Mayor of Hudson, Wis., has thrown us out without even a hearing. There must be an immediate accounting."

Following is the committee's statement in part:

"The People's Council has been denied its right of lawful assembly under the United States Constitution by an un-American Governor of Minnesota. There is no time to enforce this right in the courts. Constitutional rights of the people are being similarly denied in every State in the United States. Government and not by the People's Council is to resist this tenacious toward Prussianism and to uphold the constitutional liberties and rights of the peoples of the American Republic."

"Therefore, the Executive Committee has decided to transfer its meeting place from Minneapolis direct to the National City Hall, Washington, in the control of Congress and if our rights are denied us by Washington they will be denied us by the United States Government and not by the unpatriotic caprice of any local official."

If we cannot find a suitable building we will assemble on the plaza in front of the Capitol."

## Washington Cannot Bar Pacifists, No Talk in Streets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There is no law under which the People's Council of America can be excluded from the Nation's capital. Members of the council, if they come here, as announced in press reports from Minneapolis, will not be permitted to hold street meetings.

The statement was made to-day by Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police. Major Pullman added that the pacifists may come here and hire a hall for a meeting if they wish to do so.

Louis F. Lochner, Executive Secretary of the People's Council of America, will be unable to carry out his plan to hold a public demonstration on the steps of the Capitol.

## Minister Malvy Resigns.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Louis J. Malvy has resigned as Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

with the addition of important articles. These were:

First, if either side became entangled in a war in which it could not be the aggressor, the other would observe benevolent neutrality and try to localize the conflict.

Second, The neutrality should not apply where there was a recognized existing contract. The contracting powers were to do all in their power to prevent differences between them and other powers.

## VON TIRPITZ DEFEATED PACT OVER BAGDAD ROAD.

The Chancellor offered England an exceptional position in the railway between Bagdad and Persia, and asked for the controlling position. Germany was to recognize England's political interests in the Persian Gulf and southern Persia, and to help England get from Turkey a concession for an extension of the railway from Basra to Koweit. Germany asked certain territorial changes in Africa.

The article says the proposed settlement was, as a whole, favorable to England, except that Turkey was drifting into the position of a dependency of Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg would have yielded on the naval difficulty for the sake of an agreement in the near east, but Admiral von Tirpitz had his way for the sake of a few ships which have been of no value to Germany in the war.

The article concludes: "Haldane tried by every means consistent with Great Britain's interest and honorable obligations to strengthen the hands of the Moderates in Germany, while his enemies have strengthened the hands of the extremists and supplied them with arguments that England, despite her fair professions, was the real enemy. Considering the political forces at work the war may have been inevitable, but those who tried to make headway against the current have no reason to regret their endeavor."

## HEARST BACK HYLAN FOR MAJOR; ATTACKS MITCHEL

Editor Declines to Run Himself, but Demands Defeat of Fusion Candidate.

W. R. Hearst has followed up his declaration to be the Democratic Party's candidate for Mayor of New York by a long statement praising Mayor Mitchell. He says he thinks the re-election of the latter would be an endorsement of "utter incompetency and unfaithfulness in public life."

That part of Mr. Hearst's statement which attacks the Mayor is as follows:

"The defeat of Mayor Mitchell is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of democratic principles and the restoration of the rights of the citizens in their own government."

"I have no personal hostility to Mayor Mitchell. He is an amiable young man, but without character or principles. He has a silly ambition for social recognition and a weak willingness to place himself entirely in the hands of selfish and sinister interests and allow himself and his great public office to be used for the private advantage of these selfish interests and against the public welfare."

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchell politically because he has violated the pledges upon which he was elected and has betrayed the people who trusted him and voted for him; because he has given away vast values of the people's wealth in public property to personal friends and privilege-seeking interests, and because he has tried to give away still vaster values in public rights and properties, and undoubtedly will surrender these values, regardless of the claims and protests of the citizenship, if he be re-elected and if his course in public betrayal and private favoritism is endorsed."

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchell because he has plunged the city into disastrous debts through his dissipation of the city's wealth to friends and favored corporations, and because he has sought to make the citizens and city employees pay for his largeness to privilege-seeking individuals and interests."

"As an inevitable result of his personal policy of dissipating the city's wealth and distributing the public property to private interests, he has been compelled to secure funds for the conduct of the Municipal Government through borrowing, to the exhaustion of the city's credit, through successively burdensome taxation and through petty and parsimonious reductions in the wages of ill-paid city employees at a time when higher wages are customary in all private and public institutions, and are made necessary by the maintenance of decent standards of existence through the continual increase in the cost of living."

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchell because he has made the public schools the football of politics and the sport of faddists. He has put our children on half rations of education, when in a republic the hope of the state is the fully educated and enlightened intelligence of the coming generation."

"The half-time system in the schools, which all denounce as the most complete of evils, Tammany Mitchell has sought to make a virtue by putting it into general operation and giving it the high sounding title, 'The Gary System.'"

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchell because there have been more scandalous in the Mitchell Administration than in all the Tammany Administrations which have preceded him since the days of Van Wyck."

"I think the re-election of Mayor Mitchell would be an endorsement of utter incompetency and unfaithfulness in public life, a complete surrender of public rights to private interests and a distinct danger not only to public rights and public properties but to the essential principles of popular government and the fundamental American idea of loyal execution of the will of the citizens by their elected officials."

"The elimination of Mr. Hearst leaves Judge Hyman a free field and makes unnecessary any pre-primary campaign on the Democratic side, as far as the city ticket is concerned. There will be primary fights for the Supreme Court place between Thomas F. Rush and John V. McAvoy, and a fight in Brooklyn for the nomination for Borough President. In addition there are contests for minor places."

## Golf Ball in Stomach Lays Caddy Guiltless Low.

Nicholas Guile of Newark, a caddy on the links of a golf club in Montclair, N. J., is in Mount Sinai Hospital suffering from injuries inflicted by being hit in the stomach with a golf ball. The boy was unconscious for several hours.

## SPEND LABOR DAY at Manhattan Beach

Baths - Finest, Most Exclusive Ocean Bathing Resort

Go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains from Brooklyn via Bridge, New York, and Sheepshead Bay Station and transfer there to Manhattan Beach Car or take Free Bus.

## ALLIES TO ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO POPE AS THE

Lord Robert Cecil Sees Conflict in It With Paris Economic Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lord Robert Cecil said to-day that the Allies do not improve upon President Wilson's answer to the Pope and that he "not certain any further reply" will be needed.

"The President's note is a magnificent utterance. If I may be permitted to say so," said the Acting Foreign Secretary.